FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A **SUMMARY.** *Soviet moves blocked in Japanese Peace Conf.*
Ridgway proposed new truce talk site in Korea.
U.S., Australia, New Zealand signed mutual defense pact.
Justice Douglas urged U.S. recognition of Red China.
Egypt defied UN Security Council on Suez blockade.

Domestic News. *Air Force ordered atom-powered plane.*
Senate voted record $5.88 billion for military bases, $7.2 billion for foreign aid.
Federal court injunction halted copper strike.
Civilian consumption of steel, copper, aluminum slashed.
Final Senate crime report urged continued investigations.
B *First transcontinental TV network spanned U.S.*

JAPAN

Peace Conference Opens. A 52-nation conference called to sign a U.S.-sponsored Japanese peace treaty opened in San Francisco Sept. 4. The signing was scheduled for Sept. 8. Russia faced almost certain defeat in its efforts to block the treaty or dissuade many non-Communist countries from signing it.

The Japanese treaty conference was preceded by the signing of a U.S.-Australia-New Zealand pact on Pacific defense Sept. 1. It will be followed by a U.S.-Japanese defense alliance.

C 51 Allied countries, including the 3 new pro-French states in Indo-China, were present at the conference along with a Japanese delegation led by Premier Shigeru Yoshida. Russia, Poland & Czechoslovakia were the Red countries attending. China was not represented by either the Nationalists or Communists. Conference site: the San Francisco War Memorial Opera House, where the UN organizing conference was held in 1945.

Truman Keynote Speech. Pres. Truman, who flew to San Francisco from Washington Sept. 3 [see p. 284C], said in opening the conference Sept. 4 that Japan can join a world "partnership of peace." But he warned Japan: "The U.S. has not forgotten
D Pearl Harbor or Bataan and many of the other nations . . . have similar memories that will not be easily erased. The new Japan will not find the world entirely friendly or trusting. It will have to keep working to win the friendship and trust of other peoples."

While the prospective peace treaty does not disarm Japan, the country will "not depend exclusively on Japanese forces," Mr. Truman said. Japan's military force will be "interrelated" with others, will not "by itself . . . constitute an offensive threat." The President referred indirectly to Soviet opposition to the U.S.-sponsored Japanese peace when he said: The treaty "offers action for peace. This conference will show, therefore, who seeks to make peace and who seeks to prevent it; who wishes to
E put an end to war and who wishes to continue it." He appealed to Far Eastern countries to recognize that the U.S. wants to help them "grow and prosper as equal partners in the community of independent nations of both East and West." [See p. 258E]

Mr. Truman praised Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "outstanding leadership" during the occupation of Japan. MacArthur was not invited to San Francisco. (In a speech Sept. 6 in Cleveland, where he was given a civic welcome, MacArthur said: The Truman Admin. is employing "abusive language and arbitrary action" and pushing the country toward "totalitarian rule." It is "arousing a frenzy of fear" in the U.S. to make up for post-World War II disarmament in "reckless haste." The State Dept. is "assuming the character of a Prime Ministry.") [See pp. 284F, 267B]

The President's address was telecast as the inaugural program on the new U.S. coast-to-coast TV network [see p. 287P]. F
Other welcoming speakers in the conference Sept. 4: Calif. Gov. Earl Warren, San Francisco Mayor Elmer E. Robinson.

Soviet Moves Lose. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko lost out Sept. 5 in his first moves to upset the conference schedule. He tried unsuccessfully to get Red China seated and sidetrack rules (1) limiting each delegation to one hour's discussion of the treaty and (2) barring amendment of the treaty draft. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, conference president, ruled Gromyko out of order on the Red China proposal and was upheld by the conference, 46-3. Then an argument about the
G U.S.-proposed rules of procedure was settled when an unexpected Dominican Republic motion to end debate on the rules was passed, 25-8. The rules were adopted 48-3 with Russia, Poland & Czechoslovakia opposed. Several Soviet proposals to amend the proposed rules had been voted down overwhelmingly.

In several speeches during the day, climaxed by his alloted hour of comment on the U.S.-authored treaty, Gromyko said: Peace in the Far East is "impossible" without "the participation" of Red China. The U.S. was preventing lesser Far Eastern countries from having the voice they deserve in framing the Japanese pact. (New Zealand's Sir Carl Berendsen replied that all countries were consulted about the treaty draft, reminded Gromyko that
H Russia has long held out for a closed conference among the U.S., Britain, Red China & Russia to draft a Japanese treaty.) Gromyko charged that the U.S.-proposed treaty will not prevent the revival of Japanese militarism, said all foreign troops should be barred from Japan after the peace treaty takes effect. He said Red China should get Formosa and the Pescadores and Russia should get South Sakhalin and the Kuriles but Japan should keep the Ryukyus and Bonins (slated for U.S. administration as UN trust territories). Helping Gromyko argue the Red viewpoint were Polish State Undersecy. Stefan Wierblowski and Dr. Gertude Sekaninova of Czechoslovakia.

Australian Amb.-to-U.S. Percy C. Spender was elected Sept. 5 J
as Acheson's deputy president of the conference. Spender let Gromyko read "amendments" Russia wanted to make in the treaty when Gromyko said he was citing them only to demonstrate Russia's idea of a proper treaty.

In defense of the draft treaty Sept. 5 John Foster Dulles (chief author of the pact) said it is "a peace of justice, not a peace of vengeance," and binds Japan never to commit another act of aggression. He said the way is left open for "China and Japan to make their own peace" and "the rights and interests of China" are protected. British State Secy. Kenneth Younger also spoke Sept. 5 in defense of a "liberal" peace for Japan.

4 Asian delegates (Ceylon, Pakistan, Laos, Cambodia) came to K
defense of the treaty Sept. 6 against Soviet attacks. Finance Min. J. R. Jayewardene of Ceylon said Gromyko pleaded that the Japanese be given freedoms denied people of the USSR.

(U.S. Congressman O. K. Armstrong [R., Mo.] approached Gromyko on the conference floor Sept. 6 and handed the Rus-

sian a map showing "every slave labor camp in the Soviet Union." Gromyko threw it away.) [See pp. 227H, 158C]

Treaty Details. Highlights of the draft treaty:

Sovereignty—Japan will resume "friendly association" with other Allied countries as a fully sovereign equal. The peace will take effect when the treaty is ratified by Japan, the U.S. and the majority of other signers. If it has not thus come into force 9 months after Japan's ratification, individual countries may bring it into force for themselves.

United Nations—Japan will apply for UN membership, obey principles of the UN Charter, settle international disputes by "peaceful means." Disputes over terms of the peace treaty will be referred to the Intl. Court of Justice.

Defense—Allied occupation troops will leave Japan within 90 days after the treaty takes effect but Japan may make treaties for "foreign armed forces" to be stationed in its territory for defense. (Such a pact is to be signed with the U.S. this month.) The peace treaty recognizes Japan's right of self-defense and places no restrictions on Japanese industrial development or arms production. It requires that Japan refrain from "threat or use of force" in a way inconsistent with the UN Charter. Japan must join in any UN collective-security action.

Territorial Losses—Japan will be reduced to its 4 home islands (Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoko), thus return to its territorial status of 1854. The pact says the Ryukyu (including Okinawa), Bonin, Parece Vela, Marcus and related islands may be placed under UN trusteeship as proposed by the U.S. It does not say what will happen to Formosa, the Pescadores, South Sakhalin, the Kuriles and minor northern islands except that they will be relinquished by Japan. (The U.S. wants the UN to consider what should be done with Formosa and the Pescadores, promised to "China" during World War II and now claimed by Red China while occupied by the Nationalists. Wartime U.S. pledges that Russia would get South Sakhalin and the Kuriles were omitted from the Japanese pact on grounds that Russia had violated parallel wartime pledges on return of Manchuria to China and freedom of Korea. The former German-mandated Marianas, Marshall & Caroline Islands taken over by Japan after World War I are now U.S.-administered UN trust territories.)

Reparations—Japan acknowledges responsibility for paying reparations but the Allies concede that Japan cannot pay the estimated $100 billion in claims entered against it. The treaty would require that Japan negotiate reparations agreements with Allied powers that will let Japan compensate for war damage by making available its capacity for production, salvaging and economic services.

Trade—Japan may make separate trade agreements with Allied powers, must negotiate fishing agreements with countries that want them, will give the Allies most-favored-nation treatment on tariffs and trade rules.

Other Treaties—Japan may make separate peace treaties with countries that do not sign in San Francisco but may not give them better terms than the San Francisco pact unless the better terms are also extended to the San Francisco signatories. Each country making peace with Japan will decide within one year which of its pre-World War II treaties with Japan it wants to continue.

52 countries* represented in the San Francisco Conf.:

Argentina	Colombia	France	Laos	Pakistan	Turkey
Australia	Costa Rica	Greece	Lebanon	Panama	U.S.S.R.
Belgium	Cuba	Guatemala	Liberia	Paraguay	U.S.A.
Bolivia	Czech.	Haiti	Luxemb'g	Peru	U.K. (Britain)
Brazil	Dom. Rep.	Honduras	Mexico	Philippines	Uruguay
Cambodia	Ecuador	Indonesia	Neth'lands	Poland	Venezuela
Canada	Egypt	Iran	N. Zealand	Saudi Arabia	Viet Nam
Ceylon	El Sal.	Iraq	Nicaragua	South Africa	
Chile	Ethiopia	Japan	Norway	Syria	

*Burma, India were countries at war with Japan that declined invitations to San Francisco. Burma thinks the pact too lenient, India thinks it too harsh [see p. 274A-B]. Neither the Chinese Nationalist nor Communist Govt. was invited. Korea and Thailand were occupied by Japan till end of World War II, are not technically at war with Japanese.

Pacific Pact Signed. A mutual defense pact pledging the 3 countries to build up their armed strength and "act to meet the common danger" was signed in San Francisco Sept. 1 by the U.S., Australia and New Zealand. It was negotiated by Dulles, who signed it along with State Secy. Acheson and Sens. Alexander F. Wiley (R., Wis.) and John Sparkman (D., Ala.) for the U.S. Australian Amb. Spender and New Zealand Amb. Berendsen signed for their governments. [See pp. 274B-C, 258F-G]

Japanese Premier Yoshida arrived in San Francisco by plane with his delegation Sept. 2, was greeted by San Francisco officials and Japanese-Americans, conferred immediately with Acheson on the proposed U.S.-Japanese security pact. [See p. 267C-D] . . . Dulles denied in a statement Sept. 3 that the U.S. had bypassed Russia in negotiating the Japanese peace pact. He said the Soviets want fulfillment of Cairo-Yalta agreements they now favor but have gone back on pledges made in those wartime conferences to restore Manchuria to Nationalist China and let Korea have independence. [See p. 258D] . . . **Indian** Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said Aug. 30 the Japanese people do not like the U.S.-sponsored peace treaty. The Indian Communist Party denounced Nehru Sept. 3 because he did not send an Indian delegation to San Francisco to fight adoption of the treaty. [See p. 273K] . . . **Nationalist China's** exclusion from the San Francisco Conf. was protested again by a Govt. spokesman on Formosa Sept. 3 and by 60 Chinese-American civic and community organizations in a New York meeting Sept. 4. [See p. 258F]

KOREA

Ridgway Proposes New Site. After another week's delay in Korean truce negotiations, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway proposed to the Reds Sept. 6 that a new conference site be chosen so talks could proceed without the kind of incidents that have interrupted meetings in Communist-held Kaesong.

All Red charges that the UN has violated Kaesong's neutrality were dismissed by Ridgway as "baseless and intentionally false." "I call upon you to cease despicable practices which have received worldwide condemnation," he told Red commanders Kim Il Sung and Peng Teh-huai in a radio message. He offered to send a liaison team to Pan Mun Jom, 5 miles south of Kaesong, to discuss "selection of a new site where negotiations can be continued without interruptions."

New Red charges rejected by Ridgway: that a UN plane dropped a flare over Kaesong Aug. 29 and that another UN plane dropped a bomb Sept. 1 near the Kaesong residence of Red truce team chief Nam Il. UN liaison officers shown "evidence" of the Sept. 1 "bombing" said it was fabricated. [See p. 273B]

Red Offensive Predicted. The Reds have assembled 850,000 men, including some Europeans, and 1,000 planes, 500 tanks and radar-directed anti-aircraft batteries for a possible new Korean drive, Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army commander, estimated Sept. 3. But he said he believed the Reds would rather make peace than risk failure in another offensive. Pres. Truman said in San Francisco Sept. 3 the U.S. is always ready to accept honorable peace terms but "the plain fact is that the Communists may try to resume the offensive in Korea at any time."

The UN command in Korea revealed Sept. 5 that the U.S. First Marine and 2d & 7th Infantry Divs. had been on a limited offensive against about 83,000 enemy troops in central Korea since Aug. 18 to interfere with the Red buildup. Red attacks supported by Soviet-type tanks occurred Sept. 5-6 on the Western front, where 200 Americans fought their way out of entrapment by 3,000 Reds. The war's longest jet-plane dogfight took place over Sinuiju Sept. 2 when 21 U.S. F-86 Sabres dueled 40 Red MIG-15s for half an hour. The U.S. reported 4 MIGs downed, no F-86s lost. Red China charged Sept. 3 that a U.S. plane bombed Manchurian territory northeast of Antung Aug. 29 and that U.S. warships turned searchlights on the Chinese coast near Chefoo the same day. [See pp. 273E-G, 265H]

Casualties. Published U.S. casualties to Aug. 31 (reported Sept. 5): 81,766 (13,617 dead). Maj. Gen. George E. Armstrong, U.S. Army Surgeon General, said Sept. 5 that 75% of UN soldiers wounded in Korea return to duty. [See pp. 273J, 185H]

Reconstruction. The ROK Legislature created a Ministry of Reconstruction Sept. 3 to work with the UN in rebuilding 600,000 houses destroyed in South Korea during the war. 88,000 are to be rebuilt next year. [See p. 266D]

Congressional Medal of Honor award Aug. 30: posthumously to U.S. Marine Pvt. Eugene A. Obregon of Los Angeles, killed while sheltering a wounded comrade from Red machine-gun fire. [See p. 273J] . . . **Maj. Gen. Emmett (Rosie) O'Donnell Jr.** resumed command of the U.S. Strategic Air Command's 15th AF in Tokio Sept. 3. [See p. 203K] . . . **Canadian** Pvt. Donald Michael Gibson, 21, was sentenced to "2 yrs. less one day" in prison by a Canadian general court-martial in Seoul Aug 31 for attempted rape of 2 Korean girls in Chung Woon March 17. [See p. 273J-K] . . . **Pvt. Cecil Fitzmaurice**, 32, who inherited the title of 8th Earl of Orkney Aug. 21, left the British forces in Korea Sept. 4 to go home and assume his earldom. [See p. 272A]

OTHER FAR EAST NEWS

Douglas Would Recognize Reds. U.S. recognition of Red China would help undermine Peking's ties with Moscow and be "a real political victory" for the West, Assoc. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas said in San Francisco Aug. 31 on his return from the Far East. He said it would "require straightforward and courageous thinking by all Americans, but it is the only logical course." Sen. Tom Connally (D., Tex.), Senate Forgn. Relations Com. chairman, rebuked Douglas for "fool

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statements," and Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) said he was "without influence" on U.S. foreign policy. Rep. Roy O. Woodruff (R., Mich.) demanded Douglas' resignation Sept. 2, said Douglas had given "aid and comfort" to America's enemies through Supreme Court opinions praised by Communists and criticism of the war in Korea. Douglas repeated his views on China in Seattle Sept. 4 and said: "The world balance of power will shift against the West unless the U.S. is successful in splitting China from Russia . . . Weakest point in the American program": "lack of support of liberal policies." [See p. 266B]

Mow Says He Fought Graft. Lt. Gen. P. T. Mow, ousted Chinese Nationalist Air Force Chief of Staff and head of a purchasing mission in the U.S., has much support in Washington for his contention that he fell from favor by resisting graft in Formosa, according to the *New York Times*. The *Times* Aug. 31 said: Mow has tied up his mission's $19.4 million fund so Gen. Yu Ta-wei, whom the Formosa Govt. has sent to the U.S. as his successor, cannot use it; he says he fought since 1949 to prevent middlemen in China & Formosa from collecting unnecessary commissions on gasoline and other AF supplies bought in the U.S.; his complaint in 1949 that he could not get export permits for aviation gasoline past Michael E. Lee of the U.S. Commerce Dept. led to Lee's dismissal for security reasons [see Vol. X, pp. 376D, 60L]; Mow was fired last May after futile appeals to Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Chiang against graft attempts. (He was ordered home Aug. 21 to account for the $19.4 million.)

The *Times* Sept. 6 said: Mow and his aide, Col. Hsiang Wei-hsian, also under orders to return to Formosa, had themselves shadowed by an armed bodyguard when they attended a Chinese Embassy dinner in Washington July 24; Mow had no complaint against Amb.-to-U.S. V. K. Wellington Koo but feared others.

Mow is Chiang's ex-brother-in-law (brother of Chiang's first wife). His charges of continuing attempts at graft among high-ranking Nationalists set off new demands for a "China Lobby" investigation in the U.S. [See pp. 274D-E, 266N-P, 218K]

Red China. A Hong Kong report Sept. 1 said Red China had cut its force near the Indo-Chinese frontier to about 75,000 troops, many of inferior quality, to send more forces to the Korean area. [See p. 274C] . . . Execution of 43 more "counter-revolutionaries" in Canton Sept. 1 was reported by the Chinese Reds. [See p. 274C] . . . Chinese Red Amb.-to-Pakistan Han Nin-lung arrived in Karachi Sept. 2. [See Vol. X, p. 2H] . . . Expulsion of Archbishop Anthony Riberi, Papal Internuncio, from Red China was announced by Peking (Peiping) Sept. 4. [See p. 258K] . . . Red confiscation of the British-owned Shanghai Race Course, famous horse-racing track in the center of Shanghai and reportedly the city's most valuable plot of land, was announced Aug. 30. [See p. 163K] . . . Hong Kong's Legislative Assembly adopted Sept. 5 the colony's first draft law. It authorizes compulsory military training of men 18-60, women 21-45. [See p. 250A; Vol. IX, 418B-C]

Indo-China. The situation in Indo-China has become "slightly better" since January and it is "conceded by all concerned" that U.S. arms aid has saved the country from being overrun by the Communists, Brig. Gen. Francis G. Brink, chief of the U.S. military mission to Indo-China, reported in Washington Sept. 4. French paratroopers and marines captured Cu Lao Re, a small strategic island off the Annam coast, Aug. 31. [See p. 267E]

Soviet radar screen is being erected on the Tibet-Sinkiang borders with India, reports to London said Sept. 4. [See 270M]

UNITED NATIONS

Egypt Defiant on Suez. The UN Security Council in New York asked Egypt Sept. 1 to lift its Suez Canal blockade of shipping to Israel but Egypt refused to comply. A U.S.-British-French resolution passed 8-0 (Russia, Natl. China, India abstaining) rejected Egypt's plea that the blockade is necessary to Egyptian defense, held it is "inconsistent" with the aim of peace in Palestine and deprives nations of "valuable supplies for their economic reconstruction." Egyptian Forgn. Min. Salah ed-Din said Sept. 2 that Egypt will not lift the blockade unless Israel obeys previous UN resolutions on (1) partition of Palestine, (2) repatriation of and compensation for Arab refugees from Israeli territory and (3) internationalization of Jerusalem. The Arab League Political Com. in Cairo called on the League's 7 member nations Sept. 3 to tighten an economic blockade of Israel and especially shut off oil supplies. [See p. 251E]

Atomic-Disarmament Merger. Creation of a new commission to consider atomic energy control and non-atomic disarmament as a single problem was recommended by a special Gen. Assembly committee in New York Aug. 29. Vote was 11-1 with Russia opposed because the resolution said the U.S.-sponsored Baruch plan for atomic control—backed by the UN majority but vetoed by Russia—is an "effective" outline for atomic control. The new atomic-disarmament commission proposed by the committee would be a Security Council agency and its work would be subject to the Soviet veto. [See pp. 267H, 51D]

2 Reinstated. The Administrative Tribunal in New York ruled Sept. 4 that Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie must reinstate Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney and Raja Faris Howrani as UN employes. It found they had no chance to reply to charges Lie used as grounds for their dismissal. (Lie said Howrani was "not well qualified" and Mrs. Keeney was ruled unreliable on the basis of "official and confidential information.") The Tribunal upheld the dismissals of Benedict S. Alpert because his contract had expired, Jeanne Picou for economy reasons and Dr. Monika Kehoe because her superior officer had no confidence in her. [See p. 275J]

Economic & Social Council actions in Geneva: (Aug. 29) Adopted U.S. resolution asking that civil & political as well as economic, social & cultural rights be guaranteed in the proposed UN human rights covenant [see p. 164G-H]; commended work of Intl. Refugee Org. and rejected Soviet charges that the U.S., Britain & France have detained many Soviet, Polish & Czech DPs "for enforced employment as cheap manpower." [See p. 275M] . . . (Aug. 30) Indorsed UN technical aid efforts to date by 13-0. [See p. 275D-E] . . . (Sept. 1) Asked Food & Agriculture Org. to watch for development of food shortages and report on them to the Council before famines occur [see p. 251P]; voted 14-3 (Russia, Czech., Poland opposed) against arbitrary punishment of foreign correspondents who try to perform their duties; measure intended as a rebuke to Czechoslovakia for William N. Oatis' imprisonment. [See pp. 274E, 275F-G]

Australia appointed William G. Forsyth, 42, as head of its UN mission Sept. 3. [See p. 159A-B] . . . **Sweden** became the 50th member of the Intl. Bank and Intl. Monetary Fund Aug. 31. [See pp. 251N, 259B] . . . **Intl. Criminal Court** to try war criminals and persons accused of genocide and other crimes against peace and humanity would be set up under a draft statute submitted to the Gen. Assembly Aug. 31 by a special committee. [See p. 251L] . . . **Security Council** adopted its annual report to the Assembly by a 10-0 vote Aug. 31. Russia abstained because the report covered actions in July 1950 when Russia was boycotting the Council. [See p. 34H-J] . . . **Dues** paid by the U.S. would account for 36.9% of the UN budget and those of the Soviet bloc 13.9% under a new scale recommended Sept. 2 by a Gen. Assembly Com. on Contributions. U.S. dues would be cut 2.02% and those of the Soviet bloc raised 3.72%. (Soviet bloc shares this year: Russia 6.98%, Poland 1.05%, Czechoslovakia .99%, Ukraine .92%, White Russia .24%.) [See p. 252D] . . . **Saudi Arabia** informed the UN Sept. 4 it is not able now to earmark troops for a standby UN police force. [See p. 275H] . . . **World population** in mid-1950 was 2.4 billion, the UN Statistical Office estimated Sept. 4. By regions: Asia (excluding USSR) 1.272 billion, Europe (excluding USSR) 396.4 million, North America 216.3 million, Africa 198 million, USSR 193 million, So. Amer. 111.4 million, Oceania 12.9 million. [See p. 220K-L]

GERMANY

Red Tax on Berlin Traffic. Autobahn traffic between West Berlin and West Germany was slowed up again Sept. 1 when the Russians imposed a new "road repair" tax on Western vehicles passing through the Soviet zone. The charges ranged from $2.38 for a private car to $20.38 for a heavy truck. The U.S. announced Sept. 3 that no new East-West German trade will be permitted until the tax is lifted. [See p. 274K]

Reports in West Berlin Sept. 4 said the Reds were using the annual Leipzig trade fair to negotiate with West German business men for illegal East-West trade. The fair opened Sept. 2 with non-German Western newsmen barred. [See p. 242M]

Western Occupation. The Western Allied High Comm. reduced and simplified regulations Aug. 30 on such German industries as shipbuilding, steel production, manufacture of radio products and optical instruments and machine tools. Britain admitted West Germany to the sterling transferable account area Aug. 31 to facilitate its trade with the sterling area. [See p. 274N]

Nazis. Dr. Werner Best, ex-Nazi occupation chief in Denmark, was released from a Danish prison and returned to Germany Aug. 29. He had served half of a 12-year war-crimes sent-

ence. (The Danish press resented the choice of Aug. 29 for his release because it was the 8th anniversary of the 1943 Danish Govt.'s resignation in protest against Nazi occupation. Danes have celebrated Aug. 29 as a historic date since 1945.) [See Vol. X, 98N-P; III, 275M] . . . Hesse State (West Germany) banned public singing and playing of Nazi marching songs Aug. 29. [See p. 275B] . . . Czech court in Prague passed death sentences Aug. 25 on 5 ex-Nazi officers accused of occupation atrocities, including the Lidice massacre: SS Gen. Ernst Hitzegrad, SS Maj. Gen. Richard Schmidt, SS Group Leader Max Rozstock, Gen. Friedrich Gottschalk, Walter Richter (Gestapo). [See VII, 130P, 114E]

Reparations claims submitted to the West German Govt. by individuals total $1.3 billion, Bonn reported Aug. 30. The claims are to be paid by 1960 by the Bonn Fed. Govt. and West German states. [See p. 67G] . . . **Prof. Herman Hoepker-Aschoff,** 67, a Free Democrat Party member, was elected president of the West German Constitutional Court by the Bonn Parliament Sept. 4. [See Vol. IX, p. 154J-K] . . . **Labor registration** of all men & women able to handle jobs in industry was ordered in East Germany Sept. 1. [See p. 274M]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

1952 Candidacy Hinted. Pres. Truman again spurred talk that he will run for reelection by delivering a political speech to Western Democrats Sept. 4 in San Francisco where he later opened the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference. The nation will elect a President in 1952 and he expected all his hearers to do their parts, he said. He lashed out at "anti-defense, anti-control, anti-everything people," "reactionaries and isolationists" and "false economizers" who are "flirting with national suicide—flirting with the end of civilization and the return to . . . the dark ages"—by opposing taxes and appropriations needed "to arm ourselves and our allies." He said the U.S. now has "fantastic" new weapons—"not only the one which we all fear the most"—and that all-out war could "wipe out civilization."

Lauding the New and Fair Deals for progress since 1933, Mr. Truman said that "according to some people we have taken the country down the road to ruin" and added: "It's a wonderful ruin, and I'm glad to be a part of it." He listed among Democratic accomplishments since 1932: National income up from $40 billion a year to $278 billion; corporations lost $3 billion in 1932, now earn $46 billion a year; per capita income "in terms of today's prices" rose from $383 a year to $1,447 ("the average man's" purchasing power rose 40% since 1939). He promised to fight to see that conservation-irrigation-power projects, started under Theodore Roosevelt in 1902 but 85% finished since the Democrats took power in 1933 (55% of the 85% was completed during Mr. Truman's administration), would be kept for the people and not given to "special privilege." [See pp. 259G, 252B]

Scores 'Irresponsible Criticism.' "Reckless, irresponsible criticism" of people whose ideas are "different from those of the majority" could put the nation in "a mental straitjacket," Pres. Truman warned Sept. 2 in a welcoming letter to the American Chemical Society which opened its diamond jubilee convention in New York Sept. 3. This was interpreted as a continuation of his attack on "McCarthyism." Mr. Truman called it "a striking tribute to our democracy that so great a number of scientists [18,000 from 48 countries] can assemble here free from suspicion of one another and free from fear of outside interference." [See pp. 286F, 277E, 167D-E, 119N]

Backed on MacArthur Ouster. Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) filed an opinion in the record of the Senate's MacArthur hearings Sept. 5 that upheld Pres. Truman's dismissal of the general. Morse held that MacArthur was "guilty time and again" of "competing" with Mr. Truman as a policy maker. Morse denounced a pro-MacArthur statement by 8 GOP Senators as mostly "irrelevant, immaterial and inconsequential." [See 281E, 273G]

Launches Bond Drive. The biggest U.S. savings bond drive since the war was launched Sept. 3 with broadcasts by Pres. Truman in San Francisco and Treasury Secy. John Snyder in Grand Rapids. Mr. Truman called them "bonds for freedom." The drive runs through Oct. 27, has 2 goals: (1) to finance defense by reversing the recent trend of more redemptions than new bond purchases and (2) to help curb inflation by cutting purchasing power. No quota was set. [See pp. 99K, 279C]

Bills Signed. (Aug. 31) $6,162,825,175 independent offices appropriation carrying $3,964,000,000 for Veterans Admin., $1,139,932,750 for Atomic Energy Comm., authorizing construction of 50,000 public housing units this fiscal year; $2,512,004,270 Labor Dept.-Fed. Security Agency appropriation; $802,988,626 for Agriculture Dept., and $511,841,816 for Interior Dept. [See p. 268G-H] . . . Resolution designating September for a clothing drive to aid Korea . . . (Sept. 1) $1,635,000,000 defense housing bill. (The President signed an executive order Sept. 1 authorizing defense workers to use 200,000 temporary federal housing units for an additional year. They had been scheduled for eviction by July 1, 1952.) [See p. 268F]

Resignations. Dr. George W. Taylor as chairman and member of Wage Stabilization Board Aug. 29 (succeeded as chairman by Vice Chrmn. Nathan P. Feinsinger Sept. 1; Thomas F. Coman, 48, newspaperman, labor relations specialist for Bureau of Natl. Affairs, got vacant board membership). [See p. 148N] . . . Dep. Atty. Gen. Peyton Ford, 40, Aug. 30. [See p. 119J] . . . Polish-born Amb.-to-Bolivia Irving Florman Sept. 5. [See p. 18E]

ARMED FORCES

Atomic Plane Ordered. The Air Force announced Sept. 5 that it has awarded a contract to build the world's first atomic-powered plane to the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., builder of the B-36. The AF contracted with Gen. Electric to build the nuclear energy engine in March [see p. 62P]. GE Sept. 5 extended for an additional 5 years the contract under which it runs the Atomic Energy Comm.'s Hanford, Wash. plutonium plant and Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y. Its fee will be $1, the Govt. paying all expenses. [See X, p. 95H]

Westinghouse Electric Corp. announced Aug. 30 that it has received a contract to build the driving mechanism of the Navy's atomic powered submarine [see p. 269A-B]. The AEC revealed Aug. 28 that new atomic weapons tests will soon be started at its Nevada proving grounds [see p. 244B]. It announced Aug. 31 authorization of Bendix Aviation Corp. and Tracerlab, Inc. to study at their own expense the possibility of producing radioisotopes commercially. [See pp. 247H, 231H, 166M]

Marines Raise Draft Call. The Marine Corps Sept. 6 raised its October draft call from 5,000 men to 8,600. The Army will draft 36,000 the same month. November call: 4,700 for the Marines, 29,000 for the Army. This raised the draft total to 712,480 of which the Marines get 26,480. [See p. 244E]

Air Records. William Bridgman, 34, piloted a Navy D-558-2 Douglas Skyrocket at 1,000 mph. to the highest altitude ever reached by a human being, the Navy announced Aug. 30. He went higher than 72,394 feet (13.7 mi.), balloon record set by Capts. Orvil Anderson & Albert Stevens in 1935. Bridgman's flight took place at Muroc Dry Lake, Calif. Aug. 15. [See 213C]

A British RAF 2-jet Canberra bomber spanned the Atlantic in a record 4 hrs. 19 mins. Aug. 31, covering the 2,072.79 miles from Belfast, Northern Ireland to Gander, Nfld. at an average speed of 480.2 mph. R. P. Beaumont, 31, World War II ace, was at the controls [see p. 64N]. Speed-of-climb record of 3 mins. 7 secs. for 12,000 meters was claimed for a British Sapphire-engine Hawker Siddeley Meteor 8 Sept. 3. (The Hawker Siddeley Group, Ltd., Britain's biggest aircraft firm, announced details Sept. 5 of its Snarler, a lightweight rocket booster believed able to double jet power at high altitudes.) [See p. 251B]

West Point Cribbing Report. The "organized cheating ring" uncovered at West Point began in 1949 and consisted of football players and friends who "apparently came to think of themselves as a group apart," Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving, academy superintendent, reported in a letter distributed to West Point alumni Sept. 5. He said he had no evidence to warrant action against any graduate and he believed the ring was "cleaned out." Meantime Robert Daru, counsel to a N.Y. Criminal & Civil Courts Bar Assn. committee that has been holding unofficial hearings on the affair, said Sept. 5 that at least 33 of the 90 ousted cadets "were guilty of no wrong, legal or moral," and that they were "shockingly, shamefully treated."

The dismissed cadets began to leave the academy Aug. 14. They were permitted to resign but did not get honorable discharges, their administrative dismissals being neither honorable nor dishonorable. 49 applied for entry to the U. of Notre Dame under an Aug. 21 offer by an anonymous rich man to pay board & tuition for cadets who need it, meet Notre Dame entrance

requirements and agree not to play on varsity teams. Francis Cardinal Spellman announced Aug. 13 that the N.Y. Archdiocese's 3 Roman Catholic colleges for men (Fordham, Manhattan and Iona) agreed on his request to admit any ousted cadet who applies. Al Pollard, 22, ousted West Point fullback, signed Aug. 16 to play pro football for the N.Y. Yanks. [See p. 252G-M]

Bases Money Voted. A record $5,887,669,178 authorization for military construction was passed by Senate voice vote Sept. 5 and sent to joint conference with the House, which had not approved as much. Testimony on the bill revealed that negotiations were under way for the U.S. to build bases in France and North Africa as well as in Britain. [See p. 259J]

Veterans Meet. Frank C. Hilton, 42, of Reading, Pa. was elected commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Forgn. Wars at a convention in New York Aug 27-31 [see pp. 277F, 273D, H]. Sen James H. Duff (R., Pa.) told the American Veterans of World War II at a convention in Boston Aug. 30-Sept. 2 that the Russian Communists were "swindlers" and "bandits" who respect only "brute force." The U.S. must therefore make itself strong enough "to move in on" them "the first time they make another aggressive move anywhere," he said. John L. Smith, 38, of Barberton, O. was elected Amvet commander [see Vol. X, p. 293A]. Air Force Secy. Thomas K. Finletter and Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, AF Chief of Staff, revealed at the Air Force Assn. convention held in Los Angeles Aug. 24-26 that the AF has been given a new mission: use of atomic weapons directly against ground troops. This may "make it unlikely that an enemy attack on the [North Atlantic Treaty Org.] forces on the continent of Europe would have a hope of success," Finletter said. Ex-Asst. AF Secy. Harold C. Stuart, 36, of Washington became AF Assn. president. [See Vol. VIII, p. 317N]

Gen. George C. Kenney, 62, retired from the AF Aug. 31. [See p. 189D-E] . . . **Allen W. Dulles,** N.Y. lawyer and ex-diplomat, was appointed deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency Aug. 23. [See Vol. IX, p. 298N] . . . **Felix E. Larkin,** 42, resigned as general counsel of the Defense Dept. Aug. 22. He was active in unifying the armed forces . . . **Brig. Gen. David J. Crawford,** removed as commander of the Detroit Ordnance Tank-Automotive Center, was appointed a special assistant to the commander of the Aberdeen, Md. Proving Grounds Aug. 30. [See p. 244D] . . . **Col. S. W. McIlwain** was suspended Aug. 22 as commander of the Army's Rossford Ordnance Depot in Toledo pending further investigation of alleged "improper dealings" with contractors . . . **Ranger units** have been broken up by the Army in Korea and their members distributed as individuals among infantry outfits, it was revealed Aug. 24. Ranger training will still be given but Ranger units will no longer be used. Ranger officers said this resulted from improper use of the men in Korea. [See Vol. X, p. 323H] . . . ***U.S.S. Iowa*** was recommissioned in San Francisco Aug. 25, bringing the number of active U.S. battleships up to 4. [See Vol. IX, p. 109N] . . . **Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner,** ex-commander of U.S. Army troops in Europe, was appointed N.Y. state director of civil defense Sept. 4. [See Vol. X, p. 214C] . . . **Sgt. John R. Rice,** Winnebago Indian killed in Korea and denied burial in a Sioux City cemetery, received a hero's funeral in Arlington Natl. Cemetery Sept. 5. [See p. 276B]

CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

Final Senate Report. The Senate Crime Investigating Com.'s final report Aug. 31 cited the extent of crime in medium-size cities and called the spread of narcotics a "great evil." Previous reports dealt with large cities and gambling. Its chief recommendation was to establish a privately operated Natl. Crime Coordinating Council, for which Congress should appropriate an initial $100,000. It said it still favored creation of a permanent Federal Crime Comm., for which a bill has been introduced in Congress, but cited opposition and the need for swifter action.

The report outlined crime conditions in New York, New Jersey, Atlantic City, northern Kentucky, Scranton and Reading, Pa. and Florida. Its conclusion: "The same pattern of crime conditions found in the large cities exists in main streets throughout America. Crime must be attacked at the local level." It summarized results to date of its 16-month probe: "enormous" increase in local enforcement activity, corrupt officials forced to resign, indictments, gangsters going into hiding, numerous state and local investigations.

Recommendations for action at the federal level, besides creation of the Coordinating Council:

(1) Continuation of the crime investigation (by the Senate Interstate & Forgn. Commerce Com.); (2) increasing the staff of the Narcotics Bureau; (3) training local enforcement officers in narcotics action; (4) promoting narcotics education; (5) increasing drug peddlers' penalties; (6) increasing treatment facilities for addicts; (7) requiring notice to seamen's and longshoremen's unions of narcotics convictions; (8) canceling sailing papers of narcotics violators; (9) prohibiting opium production anywhere.

Recommendations for state & local action: (1) revision of outmoded laws; (2) state legislative or executive investigations; (3) outlawing sale of barbiturates (sleeping pills) except by prescription; (4) use of state income tax data and federal occupational-tax data for checking illegal profits; (5) prohibiting political contributions by racketeers. [See pp. 269F-270F]

Warren Bitter. Gov. Fuller Warren (D., Fla.), mentioned in the Senate committee's report as permitting gambling to continue in his state, denounced Com. Chrmn. Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.) Sept. 1 as "the most unspeakable hypocrite in Maryland." He said he has done more to suppress gambling in Florida than previous administrations for 50 years whereas O'Conor let Maryland become a haven for racketeers, gamblers, dope peddlers and other criminals during the years he was district attorney, attorney general and governor. [See p. 254A-B]

What Next? Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D., Wyo.) said Sept. 1 he was going to urge a 2-year halt in formal investigations so that the Senate Commerce Com. can concentrate on "corrective" legislation. If that happens, said Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.), fearing that it would, then "all the people are going to get . . . is 2 good television shows and a book" (latter by Sen. Estes Kefauver, D., Tenn.). [See p. 277M]

Guzik, 3 Indicted. Jake (Greasy Thumb) Guzik and Rocco Fischetti, alleged leaders of a revived Capone gang, and William G. (Butsy) O'Brien and George L. Bowers, Miami gamblers, were indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Aug. 31. Charge: contempt of Congress in defying the Senate Crime Investigating Com. [See pp. 141A, 109A]

Ethics in Illinois. The Senate crime probers reported Aug. 21 that several Illinois legislators and Cicero policemen worked occasionally for the Chicago Downs Race Track Assn. 9 legislators or their wives and other state and local officials were found in Chicago Aug. 25 to hold stock in the association. Some have made a profit of 1,650% to date after the state legislature passed a bill in 1949 to permit harness racing at the association's Sportsman's Park. [See Vol. X, p. 336J]

Sports Gambling Probe. A 9-man committee of sports leaders was created in Philadelphia Sept. 1 to investigate sports gambling. The committee was named by Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath's Conf. on Organized Crime. Chairman is Francis T. Murray, 36, athletics director, U. of Pa. Members: Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, representing racing; Gene Tunney, boxing; Will Harridge, American League president, and Ford Frick, NL president, baseball; Dana X. Bible of U. of Texas, college football; Ned Irish, Madison Square Garden (N.Y.) director, pro basketball; Everett Dean, Stanford U., college basketball; Bert Bell, Natl. Football League head, pro football. [See p. 272F-G; Vol. X, 52C]

Crime Crusaders Indicted. 5 crusading newspapermen and 3 members of a People's Action Group were indicted by the Calcasieu Parish (county) grand jury in Lake Charles, La. Aug. 27 on charges of defaming 3 convicted gamblers and Dist. Atty. Griffin T. Hawkins, Sheriff Henry Reid and 14 other officials. The *Lake Charles American Press* and the PAG, campaigning to wipe out gambling & crime, had accused the officials of lax law enforcement, the gamblers of being criminals. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) denounced the indictment Aug. 28, calling it "intimidation" of men who tried to do on a local level the work his Senate Crime Com. did nationally. [See pp. 100N, 37P]

LABOR

Copper Strike Injunction. A temporary injunction halting the 10-day nationwide copper-lead-zinc strike was issued by U.S. Circuit Court Judge Alfred P. Murrah in Denver Sept. 5. The order runs until Sept. 15, but Murrah scheduled a Sept. 14 hearing to decide whether to issue a permanent injunction. Pres. Truman, who ordered Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath to apply for the injunction Sept. 4, acted after a Presidential board reported to him that the walkout threatened national defense. The only settlement was an agreement between the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Aug. 31 on a 15¢ hourly raise and other benefits for 4,300 Kennecott Copper Corp. employes

in Salt Lake City plants. These workers began to return to the job Sept. 2, but copper output remained at a near standstill as other employers refused similar concessions to the bulk of the 58,000 strikers. [See p. 276D-E]

Labor Day. A record 659 Americans met accidental deaths during the Sept. 1-3 Labor Day weekend. 456 died in traffic mishaps. 106 drowned, including 46 who went down with the party fishing boat *Pelican* which capsized in heavy seas off Montauk Point, N.Y. Sept. 1. Pres. Truman's Labor Day message said the U.S. must develop its strength "to such a peak that the totalitarian enemies of freedom will eventually see the madness of their monstrous program of world domination." He called for "equality of sacrifice" in defense. AFL Pres. William Green and CIO Pres. Philip Murray demanded improvements in the price control law. [See p. 275P; Vol. X, 288L, 286D]

Pay Raises. A Hawaiian sugar strike was averted Sept. 1 by agreement between 26 sugar plantations and the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union on an 11¢ hourly raise and other benefits for 18,500 workers. [See p. 276J] . . . The Wage Stabilization Board Aug. 28 approved 9½¢ of a 12¢-an-hour raise negotiated by the CIO Textile Workers for 60,000 employes of the American Woolen Co. and other woolen-&-worsted mill employers. [See p. 268L] . . . Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the CIO United Rubber Workers agreed Aug. 28 on a 13¢ hourly raise for 26,000 employes in 10 cities. [See p. 260K] . . . Agreement on a 12% raise for first pilots of Eastern Airlines was announced by the AFL Airline Pilots Assn. Aug. 29. The union signed with American Airlines Aug. 28 for a $2.50-an-hour bonus for pilots and co-pilots in the Korean airlift. [See p. 213D]

COMMUNISM

2 Reds Guilty. Andrew Onda and James Dolsen, Western Pennsylvania Communist Party leaders, were convicted in Pittsburgh Aug. 31 under the state sedition law of plotting the violent overthrow of the U.S. Govt. They also face a federal trial under the Smith act. [See Vol. X, p. 333H]

3 more Reds were arrested on conspiracy charges in Los Angeles Aug. 31: Frank Carlson, 37; Frank E. Spector, 56; Ben Dobbs, 39, all in the California branch. [See p. 276J]

The N.Y. *Herald Tribune* said Sept. 2 the Communist "underground" has just held "mobilization" (hideout) drills. [See 277G]

Education. The California Institute of Technology disclosed Sept. 2 that Dr. Linus Carl Pauling's chemical theory on resonance has been outlawed in the Soviet Union at a time when the House Un-American Activities Com. was charging him with supporting the Red "peace offensive." He heads the Chemistry & Chemical Engineering Division at the institute. The resonance theory deals with molecular makeup of compounds. [See X, 341L]

Dr. John O'Gorman, chemistry professor discharged by the U. of Calif.'s Santa Barbara College for refusing to sign a loyalty oath, said Aug. 30 that he has been hired by the Commerce Dept. as a chemist after FBI clearance. He signed non-Red oaths.

Harvard Prof. John King Fairbank, 44, Institute of Pacific Relations trustee and authority on Chinese history, has been denied Army permission to enter Japan. The decision, reached Sept. 4, is under review. He was to teach there. [See pp. 277B, 260A]

The U.S. Natl. Student Assn., meeting in Minneapolis, resolved Aug. 27 to denounce "McCarthyism" techniques in colleges as curtailing academic freedom by spreading fear.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) and Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.), bitter foes, agreed that Communists should be cleared out of government. The *U.S. News & World Report* published separate interviews with them in its Sept. 7 issue. Benton, however, condemned "McCarthyism" as unjust and dangerous while McCarthy denounced alleged Red influence in the State Dept. [See pp. 284F, 277D]

GENERAL

Foreign Aid Bill to Conference. The Senate Aug. 31 passed a $7,286,250,000 omnibus foreign aid authorization bill and sent it to Senate-House conference. Additional cuts of about $250 million were made on the Senate floor before the bill was passed, 61-5 (Republicans Capehart of Ind., Ecton of Mont., Kem of Mo., Langer of N.D., Schoeppel of Kan. opposed). All but $37 million of the new cuts came off the economic aid section. The Senators ignored another plea by Pres. Truman in his news conference Aug. 30 against what he called misplaced economy on Marshall Plan aid to Europe. [See p. 274G-H]

Hoover on Govt. Dishonor. Herbert Hoover urged Aug. 30 a return to the "old virtues" as antidote for the "cancerous growth of intellectual dishonesty in public life." Speaking at the State Fair in Des Moines, where he received a distinguished citizenship award from the Iowa Centennial Memorial Foundation, he warned that "our greatest danger is not from invasion by foreign armies" but that "we may commit suicide from within by complaisance with evil," "public tolerance of scandalous behavior" or "cynical acceptance of dishonor." He cited "dishonors" ranging from "the mink coats, the deep freezers" to "secret commitments . . . at Tehēran and Yalta which sold the freedom of half a billion people down the river." [See p. 140H]

2 Guilty in Job Sales. Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Murphy of Winona, Miss., 2 of 12 pro-Truman Mississippi Democrats charged with conspiracy to sell Govt. jobs, pleaded guilty in Jackson, Miss. Sept. 5 and were sentenced to 8 months imprisonment each. Mrs. Murphy was also fined $250 with the proviso that she will be put on probation rather than jailed if she pays her fine within 10 days. The other 10 are fighting the case. [See p. 237B-C]

Ruth Reynolds Convicted. Ruth Reynolds, 35, U.S. pacifist, was convicted by a San Juan jury Sept. 5 of violating Puerto Rico's anti-subversive law. She was a member of the anti-U.S. Nationalist Party which revolted last fall. [See Vol. X, p. 369J]

1951 Crusade for Freedom drive (goal: $3½ million in contributions, 25 million members) was opened with N.Y. broadcasts Sept. 3 by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Crusade chairman, and Harold E. Stassen, 1951 campaign chairman. [See p. 257F] . . . **Social Security** payments under the new law have risen from $61,641,000 in Aug. 1950 to $147,075,000 in Aug. 1951, Fed. Security Admin. Oscar R. Ewing reported Aug. 28. [See p. 17C] . . . **GOP Natl. Hq.** was moved Sept. 4 from Connecticut Ave. to a 6-story building at 923 15th St., N.W., both addresses in Washington. [See p. 158C] . . . **Pennsylvania-New Jersey compacts** converting the Delaware River Joint Comm. into the Delaware River Port Authority were signed by Pa. Gov. John S. Fine Aug. 30. [See p. 269H]

Britain. A London *Daily Herald* report Aug. 30 that Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess, missing diplomats, had been located in Czechoslovakia was denied Aug. 31 by the Foreign Office. The *Herald* said the 2 men went to Czechoslovakia from Rome sometime after June 10. [See p. 229M-N] . . . The British Communist Party implied its support of Aneurin Bevan's leftist faction in the Labor Party when it urged Laborites in a policy statement Aug. 31 to oust the "present rightwing Labor leaders." The Reds said "Britain's trade problems can be solved by ending the bans on East-West trade." [See pp. 278B, 258P, 237G]

France. The Natl. Assembly voted 370-238 Sept. 4 for a bill to aid Catholic schools through Govt.-financed scholarships. It was opposed by Communists, Socialists and Radicals. [See p. 261C] . . . France signed a new commercial treaty with Russia Sept. 3 but the pact specifies no list of products to be exchanged. Present Franco-Russian trade totals about $5.8 million a year, mostly Soviet shipments of coal and coal tar to France. [See p. 66J-K] . . . Authorities in Pont-Saint-Esprit Aug. 31 blamed flour contaminated with ergot (fungus growth that infests rye) for an epidemic of "madness" that killed 4 people and affected over 100 others in the town. 2 bakers were arrested for involuntary homicide for selling bread tainted with ergot.

Iran. The British Forgn. Office announced Sept 6 it will not renew oil negotiations with an Iranian Govt. headed by the present Premier, Mohammed Mossadegh. Reason: he said in an Iranian Senate speech Sept. 5 he will expel British oil workers from Iran unless Britain submits new proposals within 15 days to settle the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. [See p. 278E]

Jordan. A Parliamentary election Aug. 29 failed to settle decisively whether Jordan will increase the power of Parliament at the king's expense. The late King Abdullah called the election because a strong minority in Parliament wanted constitutional government instead of rule by the king. Friends of the throne failed to increase their Lower House majority in the new election. (Jordan's Parliament consists of an elected Lower House of 40 members, an Upper House of 20 senators appointed by the king. Regent Emir Naif appointed the new Upper House and presided

when Parliament convened Sept. 3. [See p. 238A] . . . Dr. Mousa Abdullah el-Husseini, Abed Mahmoud Okkeh, Zakaria Mahmoud Okkeh and Abdel Kader Farahat were hanged in Amman Sept. 4 for complicity in King Abdullah's assassination. [See p. 278J] . . . Emir Talal, 42, became King of Jordan in Amman Sept. 6 after his return from Switzerland. He was said to have recovered from a nervous ailment. [See p. 238A]

Yugoslavia. Belgrade reported Sept. 3 that one Yugoslav border guard and one Albanian soldier were killed in a frontier gunfight Sept. 2. [See pp. 259B, 91A] . . . In an explanation of its new economic decentralization plan made public Aug. 31, the Yugoslav Govt. said production, prices and wages will be permitted to correspond more closely to the law of supply and demand and industries will have more authority to plan their operations, heretofore dictated by the Govt. The Govt. will lay down "basic" plans, police distribution of necessities. [See pp. 274J, 270J]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Señora Eva Perón announced Aug. 31 she had decided not to accept the Vice Presidential nomination given her by the Peronista Party Aug. 22. Army leaders were said to have opposed her nomination because it raised the possibility she might some day command the armed forces. She is also too young according to her age listing as 29 in the Argentine *Who's Who*. (The Constitution requires that candidates for President and Vice President be 30. Some sources say Señora Perón's real age is 32.) After her withdrawal the Peronista council renominated Vice Pres. Hortenso Jazmin Quijano, 74, as Pres. Juan D. Perón's running mate. [See p. 270N]

The anti-Peronist Demócrata Nacional (conservative) Party nominated its only congressman, Vicente Solano Lima, for President Sept. 2. Opposition parties were denied use of the Govt.-controlled Argentine radio for campaigning Aug. 20 on grounds it does not carry political party propaganda, merely reports information on work of the Govt. [See p. 255B] . . . Perón urged in an interview Aug. 30 with the *Diario da Noite* of Rio de Janeiro that Argentina, Brazil and Chile form an economic union. [See p. 271A] . . . The Govt. ordered cattlemen, who object to official price ceilings on meat, to start delivering beef to market Sept. 1 to end the shortage. [See p. 215J]

Colombia. A Com. of Economic Development headed by Lauchlin Currie of the U.S. completed its survey of Colombia's economic needs by recommending Sept. 2 a $1.6 billion, 5-year development program. [See p. 278K; Vol. X, 255F] . . . Cabinet appointments Aug. 20: José Maria Bernal, Mayor of Medellín, as War Min.; Juan Uribe Holguin, Cundinamarca State Gov., as Justice Min.; Carlos Echeverri-Cortes, Posts & Tel. [See 238G]

Mexico. The last dispute remaining from Mexico's 1938 oil expropriation was settled Sept. 4 when the Mexican Govt. bought the Charro Oil Co. for $1,852,000. Charro was formerly owned by Sinclair (U.S.). [See p. 39A-B] . . . Pres. Miguel Alemán said Sept. 1 in his annual report to Congress that new oil discoveries the past year raised Mexico's known oil reserves to 1,370,000,000 bbls. He also said control of inflation in Mexico has been made difficult by an influx of foreign refugee capital. He revealed that refugees brought $100 million into Mexico (considered a sanctuary in event of world war) during the last half of last December. [See p. 21P] . . . Secy. Gen. Dionsio Encina of the Mexican Communist Party was arrested for investigation of a demonstration against Alemán's report in Mexico City Sept. 1. [See pp. 262F, 86G]

Bolivia announced Sept. 3 that a revolutionary plot involving national police officers had been discovered and broken up. [See p. 278J-K] . . . **British Guiana** is experiencing a diamond rush following discovery of a diamond deposit in the Cuyuni River district, London reported Sept. 5. [See Vol. X, p. 371A-B] . . . **Chile's** Radical Party, mildly socialist and one of the main parties supporting the present Govt., nominated Pedro Enrique Alfonso, 48, as its 1952 Presidential candidate Aug. 28. He is a former Vice President, Interior Minister and Finance Minister. [See p. 262E; Vol. X, 69P] . . . **Cuban** Forgn. Min. sworn in Aug. 30: Dr. Oscar Gans, succeeding Miguel Suarez Fernandez. [See pp. 262E, 118P] . . . **Guatemalan** troops were sent to Antigua Sept. 3 to halt rioting by women market proprietors over an increase in rental of their stalls. Guatemalan newspapers said Aug. 31 that Communists had seized control of the pro-Govt. leftwing Natl. Renovation Party by electing new officers who seized its records. Ousted officers do not recognize the Red coup. [See p. 278K-L]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Metal Quotas Cut. The Defense Production Admin. Sept. 5 cut civilian quotas for steel during Oct.-Dec. from the present 70% of pre-Korean consumption to 58%, copper from 60% to 54% and aluminum from 50% to 46% [see p. 262J]. The DPA Aug. 27 approved a $46 million loan to Harvey Machine Co. to build aluminum plants in Kalispell, Mont. and Everett, Wash. [see Vol. X, p. 418G-H]. The Natl. Production Admin. reported Sept. 5 that $618 million worth of the $2 billion steel & iron expansion program will be completed by Oct. 1 and that more than $72 million worth of the $501 million aluminum expansion program is completed [see pp. 278P, 236H]. The NPA announced Aug. 23 that cans for beer, shoe polish and similar less-essential products will be limited during Oct. 1, 1951-Sept. 30, 1952 to 70% of the steel used in either 1950 or 1949, or about 4 million tons [see p. 127B]. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson told reporters Sept. 6 that the expected "pinch" in supplies has arrived. [See p. 259D]

Price Curbs. The Office of Price Stabilization Sept. 5 authorized slaughterers who have not been able to buy at least 50% of their normal cattle supplies to disregard ceiling prices until Oct. 1. Those who bought 50% but less than 75% may pay 1% above ceiling. (The Agriculture Dept. reported Aug. 10 that cattlemen are raising 6 million head of cattle more this year than last year but are keeping them to build herds rather than sending them to market.) The OPS Aug. 27 authorized slaughterers to pay 5¢ to 15¢ a cwt. more for livestock to compensate for increased rail rates. Ceiling prices for canned fruits & vegetables, set by the OPS Aug. 23, took effect Sept. 1. Little price change resulted. [See pp. 262G-H, 243M]

Rubber. The Senate Preparedness Subcom. charged Sept. 4 that private pressure groups kept the U.S. from stockpiling more than 20% of its natural rubber goal during fiscal 1951. This contrasted with a Natl. Production Authority report Aug. 29 that the rubber supply has improved sufficiently to give civilian users all they want after Jan. 1, 1952 and 90% of their pre-Korea consumption until then. The NPA said the liquid latex stockpile was completed in March. It ended its 30-day limit on supplies of tires & tubes in hands of dealers and lifted all curbs on liquid natural latex. Prices of general purpose synthetic rubber went up from 24½¢ a lb. to 26¢ Sept. 1 under an RFC order Aug. 27. [See pp. 230M, 206L, 126L]

Rail Rates Up. Round-trip rail fares began to go up in the Northeast Aug. 20, the new rate being only 5% below the regular 2-way total instead of 10% as before. The ICC Aug. 21 rejected an OPS request for suspension of the boost although on Aug. 10 it had ordered suspension until March 9 of commuter fares on 11 Northeastern roads. [See p. 255G]

Airlines. The CAB ordered Pan American Airways Aug. 24 to return $5,788,000 in alleged airmail subsidy overpayments on its Pacific Div. Pan American's 1946-50 mail pay: $55,258,000. [See p. 223A] . . . The CAB gave Compania Cubana de Aviacion a 3-year permit for the Havana-N.Y. run Aug. 14 but ordered it for competitive reasons to operate as an independent and not to capitalize (through advertising, publicity) on its connection with Pan American. [See p. 136N]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Transcontinental TV Net. The first transcontinental television network was inaugurated Sept. 4 with Pres. Truman's Japanese Treaty address from San Francisco. It consists of 107 radio microwave relay towers from New York to San Francisco. It links all but 11 of the 65 U.S. TV communities. Commercial transcontinental TV operation will begin Sept. 28 on a regular 2-way basis. [See pp. 281D, 279J]

Utah Polio Serum Test. A 31-man team of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis began inoculating Utah County chil-

dren with gamma globulin Sept. 4 in the first controlled test of this human blood fraction as an anti-polio serum. About 5,000 youngsters will be used, half getting gamma globulin and half a harmless gelatin solution. [See p. 231E]

Eclipse. An annular eclipse was visible Sept. 1 along a 95-mile-wide path from North Carolina to Madagascar. Midpoint in North Carolina was at 6:57 a.m. EDT. [See Vol. X, p. 312M]

LEADING AUGUST FILMS

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

N.Y. Releases

AS YOUNG AS YOU FEEL. 65-year-old's rebellion against retirement. Lamar Trotti screenplay based on Paddy Chayefsky story. Directed by Harmon Jones. Trotti production. 20th Century-Fox release. In cast: Monty Wooley, Thelma Ritter, David Wayne, Jean Peters. Aug. 2.

DAVID & BATHSHEBA. Biblical love story. Philip Dunne screenplay based on 2d Book of Samuel. Directed by Henry King. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck for 20th Century-Fox. Starring Gregory Peck & Susan Hayward. Cast includes Raymond Massey, Kieren Moore, Jayne Meadows. Aug. 14.

FORCE OF ARMS. Combat and love in wartime Italy. Orin Jannings screenplay based on Richard Tregaskis story. Directed by Michael Curtiz. Anthony Veiller production. Warner Bros. release. Cast headed by William Holden, Nancy Olson, Frank Lovejoy, Gene Evans. Aug. 13.

JIM THORPE—ALL AMERICAN. Screen biog. of American Indian athlete. Screenplay by Douglas Morrow & Everett Freeman, additional dialogue by Frank Davis; based on Morrow & Vincent X. Flaherty story and biog. by Russell J. Birdwall in collaboration with Thorpe. Directed by Michael Curtiz. Produced by Freeman for Warner Bros. Cast includes Burt Lancaster, Charles Bickford, Phyllis Thaxter, Steve Cochran. Aug. 24.

KIND LADY. Gentle old lady held hostage by desperados. Jerry Davis-Edward Chodorov-Charles Bennett screenplay based on Chodorov's play and Hugh Walpole's story. Directed by John Sturges. Produced by Armand Deutsch for MGM. Starring Ethel Barrymore & Maurice Evans. In cast: Angela Lansbury, Keenan Wynn, Betsy Blair. Aug. 7.

MUSSORGSKY. Russian-language film biog. of Russian composer. Screenplay by Grigori Roshal & Anna Abramova. Directed by Roshal. Lenfilm Studio Production-Leningrad released by Artkino. In cast: Alexander Borisov, Nikolai Cherkasov, A. Popov, V. Balishov. Aug. 19.

PEOPLE WILL TALK. Doctor with advanced ideas stirs wrath of his colleagues. Joseph L. Mankiewicz screenplay from Curt Goetz' play "Dr. Praetorius." Directed by Mankiewicz. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck for 20th Century-Fox. Starring Cary Grant, Jeanne Crain. In cast: Finlay Currie, Hume Cronyn, Walter Slezak, Sidney Blackmer. Aug. 29.

PICKUP. Lonely widower marries blonde tramp who then plots to murder him. Screenplay by Hugo Haas & Arnold Phillips based on Joseph Kopta novel. Produced & directed by Haas. Edgar E. Walden co-producer. Forum Production released by Columbia. Starring Haas. Cast includes: Beverly Michaels, Allan Nixon, Howland Chamberlin. Aug. 30.

A PLACE IN THE SUN. New film version of Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy." Screenplay by Michael Wilson & Harry Brown. Produced & directed by George Stevens for Paramount. Cast headed by Montgomery Clift, Elizabeth Taylor, Shelley Winters, Anne Revere, Raymond Burr. Aug. 28.

RHUBARB. Comedy about cat willed $30 million and Brooklyn pennant-winning baseball team. Dorothy Reid-Francis Cockrell screenplay based on H. Allen Smith's novel. Directed by Arthur Lubin. Produced by William Perlberg & George Seaton. Presented by Paramount. Cast includes Ray Milland, Jan Sterling, Gene Lockhart, Elsie Holmes. Aug. 30.

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

LACE ON HER PETTICOAT, by Aimée Stuart. English play about class prejudice in Scotland in 1890. Staged & produced by Herman Shumlin. In the cast: Perlita Neilson, Patsy Bruder, Muriel Aked, Neva Patterson. Sept. 4 at Booth. (0-4-4)*

CLOSED

SEASON IN THE SUN, 367 performances, Aug. 11. [See Vol. X, p. 311P]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfav'ble [See p. 143M]

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Sept. 2; based on national sales)

FICTION: Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny," James Jones' "From Here to Eternity," James A. Michener's "Return to Paradise," Nicholas Monsarrat's "The Cruel Sea," Paul Wellman's "The Iron Mistress."

NON-FICTION: Thor Heyerdahl's "Kon-Tiki," Rachel L. Carson's "The Sea Around Us," Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer's "Washington Confidential," Omar N. Bradley's "A Soldier's Story," the Duke of Windsor's "A King's Story." [See p. 256N]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Religious Education. The U.S. must "demonstrate to bewildered peoples everywhere not only that we believe in brotherhood . . . but that we put these beliefs into practice," Pres. Truman said in a letter endorsing Christian Education Week (Sept. 30-Oct. 7). His message was dated June 19 and released Sept. 2 in Chicago by the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., sponsor of the week. [See p. 173B]

Universalists Vote Merger. Merger with the Unitarian Church was approved by the general assembly of the Universalist Church of America held in Portland, Me. Aug. 31-Sept. 1. The assembly also resolved that churches should pay real estate taxes. Dr. Brainard F. Gibbons of Wausau, Wis. was elected assembly president. [See Vol. VII, p. 292D]

OBITUARIES

Louis Adamic, 52, Yugoslav-born author (*The Native's Return, Dinner at the White House, Dynamite*), editor of *Common Ground*; found shot to death in his burning farmhouse at Riegelsville, Pa. Sept. 4, listed as a "supposed suicide." He broke with Stalin in 1949 to back Tito. [See p. 109H]

Abraham Cahan, 91, Vilna-born retired editor & a founder of *The Jewish Daily Forward*, novelist (*The Rise of David Levinsky*); Aug. 31 in New York.

Sir Ernest Clark, 87, economist, Gov. of Tasmania 1933-45; Aug. 26 in Seaton, England.

George William Crabbe, 76, a leading Prohibitionist, head of Anti-Saloon League 1940-48; Sept. 4 in Baltimore.

James Watson Gerard, 84, U.S. Amb. to Germany when U.S. entered World War I; Sept. 6 in Southampton, N.Y. Was wealthy financial supporter of Democratic Party (a candidate for its Presidential nomination in 1920), backer of League of Nations, noted attorney. [See Vol. X, p. 394E; IX, 343E, 147K; III, 18G-H; II, 180P; I, 105F]

Henry Howard, 83, chemist, inventor, yachtsman (headed World War I merchant marine recruiting); Aug. 26 in Cambridge, Mass.

Henry Humphrey, about 75, editor emeritus of *Texarkana Gazette & Daily News*; Sept. 3 in Texarkana, Tex.

James E. Lynch, 50, organizer of "Jimmie Lynch (auto) Daredevils"; Aug. 31 in Texarkana, Ark. (cirrhosis of liver).

Mrs. Nellie McClung, Canadian writer (*Sowing Seeds in Danny*), temperance & suffrage leader; Sept. 1, Victoria, B.C.

Clell Perry, 53, speedboat designer & racer who won Gold Cup trophy; Aug. 31 in Lincoln Park, Mich.

C. S. J. Trench, 70, tin trade expert, editor-publisher of *American Metal Market*; Aug. 20 in New York.

Rep. Albert C. Vaughan Sr. (R., Pa.), 56, serving his first term in Congress; Sept. 1 in Fullerton, Pa. (coronary).

Dr. Serge Voronov, 85, Russian-born surgeon & physiologist who pioneered "rejuvenation" of old men with monkey glands; Sept. 1 in Lausanne, Switz.

Francis Sill Wickware, 39, novelist, magazine writer; Aug. 25 in N.Y. after taking poison.

SPORTS

Boxing. George Flores, 20, welterweight, died in New York Sept. 3 from brain injuries suffered when Roger Donoghue knocked him out Aug. 30. It was the 11th boxing death this year, the 5th in the U.S. [See Vol. X, p. 420G]

Horse Racing. $73,835 Washington Park Futurity, Chicago, Sept. 1: won by J. H. Dunn's Oh Leo, Paul Bailey up, for $62,700. [See Vol. X, p. 288F] . . . $62,900 Hopeful Stakes, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Sept. 1: won by Alfred Vanderbilt's Cousin, Eric Guerin up, for $51,700. [See Vol. X, p. 280C-D] . . . $159,150 Washington Park Handicap (richest mile in history), Chicago, Sept. 3: won by King Ranch's Curandero, A. Gomez up, for $113,950. [See Vol. X, p. 288F]

Tennis. U.S. amateur lawn tennis championship finals in Forest Hills, N.Y.: Men's singles Sept. 4—Frank Sedgman, 23, of Australia defeated Victor Seixas of Philadelphia 6-4, 6-1, 6-1 (first foreigner to win U.S. title since Fred Perry of Britain in 1936). Women's singles Sept. 5—Maureen Connolly of San Diego, Calif., who will be 17 Sept. 17, defeated Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio 6-3, 1-6, 6-4 and became the youngest U.S. tennis champion on record. Mixed doubles Sept. 4—Sedgman & Doris Hart of Jacksonville, Fla. defeated Mervyn Rose of Australia & Miss Fry 6-3, 6-2. [See p. 280G; Vol. X, 288G, 280D-E]

Earl Cochell, 29, of San Francisco, 7th-ranking U.S. amateur, was barred from U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. competition Sept. 1 because of an angry demonstration against the crowd and referee while losing a tournament match to Gardnar Mulloy Aug. 29.